

EXCUSES IMPOSSIBLE AFTER POLO COMBAT

Wealth and Energy of Two Nations Devoted to Cup Contest.

HOPE IN NEW LINEUP

England Depends on Cavalrymen Who Have Shown Well in Practice.

All that wealth and energy of leaders in two countries can command will be arrayed next Tuesday in the initial battle for the Westchester polo cup, which has become the acknowledged emblem of superiority in a game that calls for the limit of speed and pluck. Interest in the coming contest has by no means been lessened by the eleventh hour change in the defending team which eliminated players whose work with the mallet had gained them renown wherever the stirring game is played that calls alike for supremacy in man and beast.

England, which lost the cup in 1909, after holding it for twenty-three years, will depend on a team entirely composed of cavalry officers for its recovery. Two of these, Capt. Riton and Capt. Lockett, were brought from India, where polo is second nature, with the express understanding that they play their part in the match which will settle for the time being the question of whether the old country or the new can boast the most fearless and competent riders.

Capt. Chequer and Capt. Edwards, the other members of the invading team, were on the four which tried unsuccessfully to wrest the polo honors from the Americans in the hard fought matches which marked the contest for the cup. Youngs, who was admitted at that time that these two men were the most dangerous of the quartet that opposed the big four, and the American players look on them with respect, although they are not men who concede a victory to them and their companions.

The preliminary practice has been entirely in favor of the Englishmen, no clear demonstration of this fact being required than the change of the lineup made by Capt. Whitney last Wednesday. Until that time it has been taken for granted that the big four which captured the cup from England in 1909 and successfully defended it in 1911 would again line up for the honor of America and the retention of the trophy that signifies supremacy in polo.

Everything went well with America until the British four arrived, and before the invading quartet appeared in the saddle it was considered that the loss of W. S. Buckmaster, acknowledged the best of polo players, must have weakened England's forces so that the Americans would score an easier victory than that which they accomplished in 1911. The first appearance of the British four changed all this, and the remarkable aptitude of Capt. Riton, who took Buckmaster's place at No. 3, in making back-hand strokes and getting control of the ball wherever it was ever played, the invaders had any advantage over his substitute he must indeed be a marvelous player. Capt. Lockett, who took the place of the Englishman, also impressed the onlookers with the idea that he was immensely superior to Capt. Wilson, who played that position for England in 1911. He is one of the biggest men that ever played the game and has tremendous strength in his drives. Always alert as a defender of the goal, Capt. Lockett never misses an opportunity to advance the ball, and as soon as he determines on a run down he fields the watchful Capt. Riton is ready to take his place to head off any return.

When the English team came here two years ago there was nothing in the practice of the team to alarm the Americans, and the result was that odds of 10 to 1 were offered on the English team to win the present challenge. However, the style shown on an American field, their accuracy in hitting and the clever manner in which they followed the ball around a feeling of doubt as to whether the big four could be able to check the vigorous charges of the invaders.

Capt. Harry Payne Whitney followed every move of the Englishmen and after lining up the big four in three games came to the conclusion that the only way to beat the challengers was to put an entirely new lineup against them. Through the practice Capt. Riton had shown his unusual ability in following the ball that outclassed any other player on the American team. Capt. Whitney persuaded him to take his place at No. 2 and after several trials of Devereux Milburn at No. 2 decided that in conjunction with Stoddard he would prove a strong factor in offense against the Englishmen.

At the practice on Wednesday afternoon, the only suitable back was Malcolm Stevenson, who had proved his worth in the practice games against the big four. The new alignment was excellent and the excellent after the first game in which it was tried, and with the reputation of having outplayed the old Meadow Brook combination there is no doubt that it will play a good season successfully against the British four, even though the accident to Capt. Keene yesterday necessitates a substitute at No. 3.

There was a feeling of relief among the Polo Association officials when the team was picked, and Capt. Whitney then devoted his attention to details of the game. At the practice on Wednesday mallets had been received with hollow heads instead of the usual solid kind. They had been imported from Buchanan Bros. of Falk Mall, London, but after trying the new kind, Messrs. Milburn pronounced them to be no good and the Americans will depend on the regular clear shaped mallet that is in general use. The Englishmen will have the same kind with the exception of Edwards, who retains his square shaped mallet and strangely gets better direction than any other member of the team.

One of the most important items in forecasting a polo match is the equipment of the sides so far as ponies are concerned, and though the English outfit in this respect has been heavy and far and wide there is no reason to believe that when actual playing strength is considered they will be able to outclass the mounts provided for the American players. Larry Fitzpatrick, who takes charge of the ponies for the defending team, is well satisfied with the animals under his charge. The sixty ponies at the command of the team are being kept down to twenty-two, with a few possible additions in case hard riding should require new blood necessary.

In the lot that is being cared for by Fitzpatrick are Conover, Grayling and Mohawk, which are making their third attempt for international honors. To back these up Capt. Whitney has Hobson, Little Mary, Miss Hobson, Stron and Yaph, all ponies which stood the stress of the international contest two years ago. They will be reinforced by many first ponies of thoroughbred strains that have been collected by Capt. Whitney since the last campaign.

Of the forty-two ponies brought over by Capt. Whitney as the representative of the Duke of Westminster it is likely that no more than twenty-six will be used in the cup matches. Of these only eight were played in the previous match against America. All of the chosen ones have retained their speed since the arriving in this country, and in this lies England's hope of success, for it was notable that two years ago the ponies were slow just prior to the international matches.

In the first international match in 1886 Foxhall Keene scored the first goal and kept the ball in the goal for forty minutes. "Kankie Doodle" for forty minutes. By

DISCUSSING THE POLO SITUATION



Foxhall Keene (at left), recently chosen captain of the American team and who broke his collarbone in practice yesterday. He is photographed talking over the chances of the defenders with H. L. Fitzpatrick (at right), chairman of the Polo Association, and Larry Fitzpatrick, the American pony manager.

\$10,000 for Nolan If Ritchie Will Fight

MEDFORD, Ore., June 7.—After raising \$1,000 to help

their fellow townsman Bud Anderson into the ring with Willie Ritchie, to battle for the lightweight honors, Anderson's backers are determined that their protégé should have a chance to meet the champion.

The sum of \$10,000 was subscribed at a mass meeting of business and professional men and is to be given to Manager Billy Nolan if he will allow Willie Ritchie to enter the ring with the Medford prize, Nolan to dictate all other terms.

At the time the Hurlingham team under the guidance of John Watson had struck its stride and the result was a 10 to 1 victory for England. The second match was won by England in the favor of the score of 14 to 2.

In 1909 there was a scratch match between English and American players, a team headed by Foxhall Keene, being beaten by the English team, but the cup was not at stake. In 1902 America made the first serious effort to regain the cup and with Buckmaster playing No. 3 America, headed by Foxhall Keene and backed up by R. L. Jackson, J. Cowdin and Larry Waterbury, won the first game by 6 goals to 2. Buckmaster shifted to back in the next two games, which England won by 6 to 1 and 7 to 1.

Harry Payne Whitney became a factor in the game after this defeat and taking the logical course discarded the mistakes which the Americans had been using for the thoroughbred strain of ponies that have proved their worth in international games. By a lavish expenditure of money he collected a fine string of ponies which enabled the big four to gallop away from the best polo players that England could produce in 1909 in two games by scores of 9 to 5 and 8 to 2.

The cup came back to America and England made the first attempt to recover it in 1911. The invaders were poorly equipped so far as ponies went, but put up a surprising resistance, losing the first game by 4 to 3 and the second by 13 to 8.

At the Fairmont A. C. last night Johnny Haynes outboxed John S. Johnson. Haynes in the main bout at Brown's A. A. at the Queensboro A. C. Terry Warner outboxed Young Glover.

At the Queensboro A. C. Mike Glover and Tommy Maloney fought ten rounds to a draw. Young Selzer defeated Mike Clancy at the Atlantic Garden A. C.

At the Queensboro A. C. Frankie Callahan fought a draw at the Gowanus A. C. At the St. Nicholas A. C. Eddie Kelly and Mike Mazze fought a ten round draw.

Young Selzer defeated Mike Clancy at the Atlantic Garden A. C. Frankie Callahan fought a draw at the Gowanus A. C. At the St. Nicholas A. C. Eddie Kelly and Mike Mazze fought a ten round draw.

Young Selzer defeated Mike Clancy at the Atlantic Garden A. C. Frankie Callahan fought a draw at the Gowanus A. C. At the St. Nicholas A. C. Eddie Kelly and Mike Mazze fought a ten round draw.

Young Selzer defeated Mike Clancy at the Atlantic Garden A. C. Frankie Callahan fought a draw at the Gowanus A. C. At the St. Nicholas A. C. Eddie Kelly and Mike Mazze fought a ten round draw.

COAST GOLF JUNKET AROUSSES ARGUMENT

Question of Where Amateurism

Ceases Starts Western

Pot Boiling.

ALL EXPENSES TO BE PAID

That Phase Causes W. G. A. to

Withhold Sanction—Four

Men Withdraw.

As a result of a controversy, through the medium of public print, in the West with regard to the proposed trip of the middle Western players to the Pacific coast in the latter part of this month or early in July, a question of national importance has arisen. It seems that some time ago A. S. Kerry, president of the Seattle Golf Club, visited Chicago. One record says that Kerry invited the golfers of that city to compete in a tournament at Seattle and also to play matches at Victoria, Portland and Vancouver. Charles Evans, Jr., denies that such an invitation was extended, saying, however, that Kerry described some matches between Northwestern and middle Western teams would do considerable toward homeing in on that growing section of the United States.

Evans also says that Kerry expressed the intention of trying to arouse sentiment in his own community in favor of asking the Western Golf Association to select a team to compete in the Northwest "as guests of the Northwestern people." According to Evans, this was done and a telegram sent to John D. Cady, president of the Western Golf Association, suggesting that a team representing that association be selected. Evans said the invitation was accepted and the team selected. Others say that the Western Golf Association never took any action in this matter until the directors decided to have nothing to do with it. Cady, acting as an individual and not as an official, actively picked a team from the Western Golf Association's club and wrote some letters in order not to prevent the golfers from having an enjoyable trip, but Cady did not bring the matter officially before the officers or the board of directors until recently, and then the action taken was adverse. It was Cady's idea, it seems, to have the team going to the Pacific coast selected from W. G. A. clubs, but not by the Western Golf Association itself—a distinction which would make a difference, an apparent sanction but not an official one.

Just previous to the time the Western Golf Association decided to withhold its sanction from this trip some California golfers suggested that the W. G. A. team journey further south and play a series of matches on their courses, and the western people objected on the ground that as they were "paying the freight" they were entitled to the exclusive appearance of the W. G. A. team. Then came an announcement to the effect that Addison Stills, Walter Egan, Robert Gardner and Kenneth Edwards, who had been tentatively selected by Cady, refused to make the trip unless it was under the W. G. A. sanction.

Later day developments reveal the fact that the Western Golf Association declined a fly in the ointment in the offer of the Seattle people to pay the expenses of the team from the middle West. There are those, even in the vicinity of New York, who declare the association cannot stand as sponsor for a team whose expenses are paid to play exhibition golf in view of that section of the U. S. G. A. by-laws which describes what constitutes professionalism. There seems to be a well defined opinion in the West as well as here that the trip of this team under the "prepaid expenses" plan constitutes an act verging upon professionalism and that the members of the team who make the trip are very liable to jeopardize their amateur status.

It is a well defined policy of governing bodies in golf to maintain the highest possible standard by preserving the purely amateur status of the young golfers. There is very little doubt if they are encouraged to go from place to place to play exhibition matches with their expenses paid they have practically crossed the line which separates the professional from the amateur.

A trip of this kind may not seem so very bad offhand, but the fact that it could be done with safety on one occasion would eventually disrupt the whole idea of pure amateurism in golf, if not actually and effectively kill it.

WYKAGYL TEST FOR HEUBNER GOLF CUP

None of Previous Winners Gets in the Leading Sixteen Players.

LOCAL COURTESY ALL BUSY

Match and Trophy Rounds Are Held Throughout Metropolitan District.

At the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday the qualifying round for a cup presented by the late Paul A. Heubner was run off. Previous winners were R. R. Mamlok, R. B. Johnston and W. L. Webster, F. whom you saw yesterday. The following made themselves eligible for match play on subsequent Saturdays:

Class A—J. H. McGilver, 95-18; C. L. Macomber, 97-18; J. H. McGilver, 95-18; R. H. Hampson, 96-11; E. H. Hart, 95-5; R. W. Ryker, 94-12; Arthur Stiles, 92-10; H. V. Gaines, 87-4; G. E. Widner, 85-5; A. E. Walcott, 100-15; W. L. Stevens, 88-11; E. L. McGilver, 111-25; H. E. Maynard, 104-18; R. M. French, 94-10; C. R. Gillett, 92-8.

Championship at Montclair. First rounds in the championship of the Montclair Golf Club and the June tournament were played yesterday. There was also an eighteen hole handicap in which C. E. Van Vleet won in Class A, H. Dinkirk in Class B and N. P. Hill in Class C.

Club Championship—First round—H. D. Smith beat E. E. Donohue, 1 up (nineteen holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Second round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Third round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Fourth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Fifth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Sixth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Seventh round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Eighth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Ninth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Tenth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Eleventh round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Twelfth round—H. D. Smith beat R. E. Kerr, 1 up (18 holes); C. E. Van Vleet beat N. P. Hill, 2 up (18 holes); R. E. Kerr beat W. T. Smith, 1 up (E. H. Widdell beat H. J. Wright, 2 and 1; J. A. Schroeder beat A. L. Pierson, 2 and 1; James J. Conn won from H. G. Hunter by default; R. S. Carmichael won from J. G. Pierson by default.

Conference Again Spurns Michigan

MADISON, Wis., June 7.—The faculty board of the Western Intercollegiate Conference Association took no notice of the proposed return of the University of Michigan to the conference, it was announced today. The board decided that since the Michigan regents on May 29 refused to reestablish control of athletics by the faculty, no action could be taken under the present conference rules. The board rescinded the rule by which each member of the conference was compelled to schedule at least four football games with other conference teams.

ONLY FEW NOVELTIES IN GERMAN OLYMPICS

Programme for Games in 1916 to Be Much Like That at Stockholm.

EIGHT DAYS OF ATHLETICS

Two Less Than at Sweden, but

Stand Jumps and Two Hand Weights Are Gone.

A large and increasing interest is being displayed by the Germans in the Olympic games, which are to be held in Berlin in 1916. The stadium in Garmisch is nearing completion and it will be opened next month in conjunction with the Kaiser's twenty-fifth anniversary as the Emperor of Germany. It is estimated that no less than 30,000 will take part in the games. The athletic clubs are working hard to turn out the best athletes Germany has had. Even the German cavalry officers have begun training for the riding and jumping contests.

The country holding the Olympics has, by the international rules, a right to make the programme as it desires. However, prominent sporting men in Berlin are authority for the statement that the programme will not differ much from that in Sweden last year. The weight throwing will be held in the afternoon, and the gymnastics will hold a higher place in these games than in any other of the former Olympics. In all probability they will open the games. There will be allowed only eight days of athletic games, in comparison with the ten days in Stockholm.

The athletic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

The Olympic programme, which has been drawn up roughly, promises to have very few changes from the 1912 programme. Instead of the 5,000 and 10,000 meter races there will be a race of one German mile, four and three-quarters English miles. The standing jumps will be abolished and the weight throwing will be limited to the best hand. The Germans expect to do wonders in the weight lifting contests, which will be decided with one arm and one leg. The wrestling will be tried twice in each of the four classes, with a limit of thirty minutes at a time. If neither of the wrestlers scores a fall in that time the winners will be chosen by the judges.

HOW TO GET TO NEWARK.

Choice Lies Between Plank Road and Turnpike. Neither Very Good.

A choice of ways from this city to Newark lies generally between the Plank road and the turnpike. The middle section of the Plank road has been made over into a wide boulevard, but the repairs at either end of the route have yet to be finished.

FACTS, versus NEAR-FACTS about six cylinder cars

WE REGRET THAT SOME MAKERS of sizes are prone to indulge in statements and to advance claims for sizes that when they are not ridiculous are, to say the least, inaccurate and therefore misleading.

EVIDENTLY INTENDED to appeal to the unthinking or the uninformed such claims cannot but make the judicious driver feel that the six cylinder is injured rather than advanced by such tactics.

WE FEEL VITALLY CONCERNED—because you will recall, it was our unequivocal statement, made in an ad some months since, that precipitated the tremendous demand for sizes. We said, "You are entitled to a six." If you are buying a car above a certain price or more than a certain horsepower. You recall that ad of course.

WELL, THAT STARTED THE TROUBLE. Makers who had not anticipated the six demand found themselves compelled to make sizes by adding two to the four cylinder cars had in the old model. These makers very evidently had not believed in sizes before that. Made them under pressure, as it were.

PERHAPS THAT EXPLAINS WHY such makers are now claiming unreasonable—and impossible things for the six type of car. They don't know—never having been thoroughly converted. Like the Chinaman, they embrace our religion for revenue—but return to Confucius as soon as they return to China.

WE BELIEVE IN SIXES—PROFOUNDLY. That is why we regret to see the six injured by misplaced zeal—that's a charitable term, isn't it? LET US TAKE A FEW of the more glaring and more general of the mis-statements. We can't take all of them. Space forbids. But a few.

YOU DON'T BUY A SIX FOR SPEED—that is to say, the man who knows doesn't. A glance at the speed records of the past should teach one that. Yet the assertion is made by many makers that the six is faster than the four. No. 1—nailed. Of this, more later.

THE SIX WILL NOT CLIMB steeper hills on "high" than a four of the same weight and power. Again, you can prove it by the records. Such a statement is therefore as futile as a football.

NOR WILL THE SIX GET AWAY QUICKER than a four. This last is a frequent offender. Away with him. LET US BE REASONABLE—what's the use of making assertions that anyone at all familiar with such things can immediately disprove. Especially when there is so much of truth to be said about sizes that will appeal to the judicious—to men who know.

HERE ARE SOME FACTS about sizes—that is to say, sizes that are not as nameless things, but sizes that are actually sizes. From the ground up as a six, by an engineer whose religion was size and who knew wherein the six principle excelled—and how to obtain it.

FIRST, LET US ESTABLISH a standard—a basis—for our considerations. This is essential, because it is the custom to carelessly compare a "60" with a "40-4." FOR EXAMPLE—and this is the reverse side of the picture—when we often hear it stated that the six is more powerful than a four. It isn't true. Or is it a mighty poor six. Probably, most likely—a "converted four." Have you a copy of our "Four and Six" or "Four Do Not Make a Six"? No? Send for it. It's good!

THE MAXWELL "50-6" averages about 14 miles per gallon of gasoline—on average country roads. No four-cylinder, seven-passenger car will average more. Query—particular, query. Does a "60" with "average" considering there are no "average" roads or drivers? HOW THEN DOES IT HAPPEN we so often hear of the "lack of fuel economy" of the six? Simply because the six is a "60" with a "40-4" or thereabout. The maker adds two cylinders to the former four, the customer buys the latter model and—says it uses more gasoline! It doesn't, or rather, it certainly doesn't use more than fifty per cent more. And of course it is entitled to that by every rule.

NOW WE DO CLAIM for the Maxwell "50-6" that it gives more miles per gallon of gasoline than a four of the same weight and power—but, frankly,